

## TRO

in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South's Sermon.*  
**TRIUMPHER.** *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.  
 These words become your lips, as they pass through them.  
 And enter in our ears, like great triumphs.  
 In their applauding gates. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
 August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice triumphed in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
**TRIUMVIRATE.** *n. f.* [from *triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat. *triumvirat*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.  
 Lepidus of the triumvirate  
 Should be depos'd. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 The triumvirate, the three corner cap of society. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 During that triumvirate of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 With these the Piercies then confederate,  
 And, as three heads conjoin in one intent,  
 And instituting a triumvirate,  
 Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 From distant regions fortune sends  
 An odd triumvirate of friends. *Swift.*  
**TRIUNE.** *adj.* [from *tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.  
 We read in scripture of a triune Deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*  
**TO TROAT.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Diët.*  
**TROCAR.** *n. f.* [from *trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical instrument.  
 The handle of the trocar is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
**TROCHAEAL.** *adj.* [from *trochaeus*, Fr. *trochaeus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.  
**TROCHAEANS.** *n. f.* [from *trochaeus*, Fr.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called trochanter major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Diët.*  
**TROCHEE.** *n. f.* [from *trocheus*, Lat. *trochee*, Fr. *τροχαιος*, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.  
**TROCHILICKS.** *n. f.* [from *τροχίλιον*, Gr. *trochilus*, Lat.] The science of rotatory motion.  
 There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by trochilicks, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*  
 It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in trochilicks, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins's Mathematic.*  
**TROCHINGS.** *n. f.* [from *trochus*, Fr. *trochiscus*, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.  
 The trochings of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condit and corrected. *Bacon.*  
**TRODE.** *n. f.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.  
 They tread the grapes and made merry. *Judges ix. 27.*  
**TRODE.** *n. f.* [from *tread*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.  
 The trode is not to tickle.  
 They never set foot on that same trode,  
 But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*  
**TROD.** *n. f.* [from *tread*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.  
**TRODDEN.** *n. f.* [from *tread*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.  
 Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles. *Luke xxi.*  
 Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long  
 Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal flit,  
 Or light'ning, thou shalt fall from heav'n trod down  
 Under his feet. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*  
 Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom'd  
 And trodden weeds sent out a rich perfume. *Addison.*  
**TROGLODYTE.** *n. f.* [from *τρογλοδυτης*, Gr.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.  
 Procure me a troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
**TO TROLL.** *v. a.* [from *trollen*, Dutch; perhaps from *tracela*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.  
 With the phant'ies of hey troll,  
 Troll about the bridal bowl,  
 And divide the broad-bread cake,  
 Round about the bride's flake. *Benj. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
**TO TROLL.** *v. n.*  
 1. To roll; to run round.  
 How pleasant on the banks of Styx,  
 To troll it in a coach and six. *Swift.*  
 2. To sit for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.  
 Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,  
 Nor trouble for pikes, dispoilers of the lake. *Gay.*

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**TROLOP.** *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly, loose woman.  
**TROLYDAMES.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.] A fellow I have known to go about with triumphs; I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
**TROOP.** *n. f.* [from *troupe*, Fr. *troupe*, Italian; *troupe*, Dutch; *troupe*, Swedish; *troupe*, low Latin.]  
 1. A company; a number of people collected together.  
 That which should accompany old age,  
 As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
 I must not look to have. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Saw you not a blessed troop  
 Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces  
 Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun. *Shaksp. As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a troop, an army, Locke.*  
 2. A body of soldiers.  
 Aeneas seeks his absent foe,  
 And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below. *Dryden.*  
 3. A small body of cavalry.  
**TO TROOP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To march in a body.  
 I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
 Troop in the throngs of military men,  
 But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 They anon  
 With hundreds, and with thousands, trooping came,  
 Attended. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
 Armies at the call of trumpet  
 Troop to their standard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
 2. To march in haste.  
 Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,  
 At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,  
 Troop home to churchyards. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 The dry flocks flow'd with men,  
 That troop'd up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*  
 3. To march in company.  
 I do invest you jointly with my power,  
 Preheminence, and all the large effects  
 That troop with majesty. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**TROOPER.** *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.  
 Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but troopers and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Greene.*  
**TROPE.** *n. f.* [from *τροπος*, Gr. *tropeus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *fort* rain for *freshness*.  
 For rhetoric he could not ope  
 His mouth, but out there flew a trope. *Hudibras.*  
 If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *trope*; if in a sentence, of figures.  
**TROPHIED.** *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.  
 Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,  
 The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade. *Pope.*  
**TROPHY.** *n. f.* [from *trophaum*, Gr. *trophaum*, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.  
 What trophy then shall I most fit devise,  
 In which I may record the memory  
 Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize  
 Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*  
 To have borne  
 His bruised helmet and his bended sword,  
 Before him through the city, he forbids;  
 Giving all trophy, signal, and oftent,  
 Quite from himself to God. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 There lie thy bones,  
 Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 Twice will I not review the morning's rife,  
 Till I have torn that trophy from thy back,  
 And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 In ancient times the trophies erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, were great donatives upon the disbanded of the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage.  
 Around the poles hung helmets, darts, and spears,  
 And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,  
 And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars. *Dry.*  
 The tomb with many arms and trophies graces,  
 To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xi.*  
**TROPICAL.** *adj.* [from *trope*.]  
 1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.  
 A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and tropical expression was a second ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The words are tropical or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South's Sermon.*  
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The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermon.*  
 2. [From *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.  
 The pine apple is one of the tropical fruits. *Salmon.*  
**TROPICK.** *n. f.* [from *tropicus*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.  
 Under the tropick is our language spoke,  
 And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*  
 Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,  
 Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,  
 Seven times the sun has either tropick view'd,  
 The Winter banish'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*  
**TROPICICAL.** *n. f.* [from *tropicus*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.  
**TROPICITY.** *n. f.* [from *tropicus*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.  
 Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Johnson's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TROUSERS.** *n. f.* [from *trousers*, Fr. *trousers*, Dutch.] Breeches; hose. See *TROUSE*.  
 You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off,  
 And in your strait trousers. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
**TO TROU.** *v. n.* [from *trou*, Fr. *trou*, Dutch.]  
 1. To move with a high jolting pace.  
 Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride  
 On a bay trotting horse, over four inch'd bridges, to court  
 His own shadow for a traitor. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 Whom doth time trot withal?  
 —He trots hard with a young maid, between the contract  
 Of her marriage and the day it is solemniz'd; if the interim  
 Be but a sevennight time's pace, is so hard that it seems  
 The length of seven years. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
 Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your  
 old friends. *Dennie.*  
 2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.  
**TROT.** *n. f.* [from *trot*, Fr. from the verb.]  
 1. The jolting high pace of a horse.  
 His honesty is not  
 So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind  
 Can blow away, or glit'ring look it blind:  
 Who rides his lure and even trot,  
 While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*  
 Here lieth one who did most truly prove,  
 That he could never die while he could move;  
 So hung his destiny, never to rot  
 While he might fill jog on and keep his trot. *Milton.*  
 The virtuous's saddle will amble when the world is upon  
 the hardest trot. *Dryden.*  
 2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.  
 Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot with  
 ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so  
 money comes withal. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 How now bold-face, cries an old trot; firrah, we eat our  
 own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*  
**TROTH.** *n. f.* [from *trouth*, old English; *trouth*, Saxon.] Truth; faith; fidelity.  
 Saint Withold met the night-mare,  
 Bid her light and her troth plight. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 Stephen affails the realm, obtains the crown,  
 Such tumults raising as torment them both:  
 Th' afflicted state, divided in their troth  
 And partial faith, most miserable grow;  
 Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 In troth, thou't able to instruct grey hairs,  
 And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison's Cato.*  
**TROTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *trouth*.] Faithless; treacherous.  
 Thrall to the faithless waves and trothless sky. *Fairfax.*  
**TROTHPLIGHT.** *adj.* [from *trouth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.  
 This, your son in law,  
 Is trothplight to your daughter. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
**TO TROUBLE.** *v. a.* [from *trouble*, Fr.]  
 1. To disturb; to perplex.  
 An hour before the worshipp'd sun  
 Peard through the golden window of the East,  
 A troubled mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 But think not here to trouble holy rest.  
 Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will  
 cure. *Locke on Education.*  
 2. To afflict; to grieve.  
 It would not trouble me to be slain for thee, but much it  
 torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 They perniciouly maintain that afflictions are no real  
 evils, and therefore a wife man ought not to be troubled at  
 them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Though it is in vain to be troubled for that which I cannot  
 chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

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3. To distress; to make uneasy.  
 Be not dismay'd nor troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*  
 He was fore troubled in mind, and much distressed. *Macbeth.*  
 4. To busy; to engage overmuch.  
 Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke x. 41.*  
 5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.  
 I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in infinitum which it will lead us into. *Locke.*  
 6. To teize; to vex.  
 The boy so troubles me;  
 'Tis past enduring.  
 To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.  
 A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled;  
 Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 An angel went down into the pool and troubled the water; whoe'er first after the troubling stepped in was made whole. *John v. 4.*  
 God looking forth will trouble all his host.  
 Hear how the the ear employs;  
 Their office is the troubled air to take. *Davies.*  
 Seas are troubled when they do revolve  
 Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*  
 It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*  
 The best law in our days is that which continues our  
 judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, trouble and pervert the course of justice. *Addison's Guard. No. 99.*  
 Thy force alone their fury can restrain,  
 And smooth the waves, or swell the troubled main. *Dryden.*  
 8. To mind with anxiety.  
 He had credit enough with his master to provide for his  
 own interest, and troubled not himself for that of others. *Clar.*  
 9. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.  
**TROUBLE.** *n. f.* [from *trouble*, French.]  
 1. Disturbance; perplexity.  
 They all his host derided, while they stood  
 A while in trouble. *Milton.*  
 2. Affliction; calamity.  
 Double, double, toil and trouble,  
 Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.  
 Take to thee from among the cherubim  
 The choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend  
 Some new trouble raise. *Milton.*  
 4. Uneasiness; vexation.  
 I have dream'd  
 Of much offence and troubles, which my mind  
 Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*  
**TROUBLE-SOME.** *n. f.* [from *trouble* and *soma*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.  
 Those fair baits these trouble-some fill use,  
 Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,  
 Must be cast forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
**TROUBLER.** *n. f.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.  
 Unhappy falls that hard necessity,  
 Quoth he, the troubler of my happy peace,  
 And vowed foe of my felicity. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
 Heav'n's hurl down their indignation  
 On thee, thou troubler of the poor world's peace! *Shak.*  
 The best temper of minds desireth good name and true  
 honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more de-  
 praved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors  
 and troublers of the world, and more in arch-heretics. *Bac.*  
 Spain,  
 Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,  
 Our nation's solid virtue did oppose  
 To the rich troublers of the world's repose. *Waller.*  
 The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheath-  
 ed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be pared,  
 as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*  
**TROUBLESOME.** *adj.* [from *trouble*.]  
 1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.  
 Heav'n knows  
 By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways  
 I met this crown; and I myself know well  
 How troublesome it sat upon my head:  
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 He must be very wife that can forbear being troubled at  
 things very troublesome. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Though our passage through this world be rough and  
 troublesome, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and  
 contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*  
 2. Burdenome; tiresome; wearisome.  
 My mother will never be troublesome to me. *Pope.*  
 3. Full of teizing business.  
 All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us  
 almost pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so  
 troublesome an idleness. *Sidney.*  
 4. Slightly